It's Up to Odell To-day, to the People in November, to Say if the State Shall Go On Canaling at Double the Cost of Medern Transportation-Odell Mach Gets the First Hack at the Graft.

Gov. Odell has promised to dispose of the Davis 1,000-ton Barge Canal bill to-day. That means that he will sign it. To business men whose counsel he used to take the Governor has said that he can find no way to escape approving the bill, much as he would like to. There has been, however no doubt as to the Governor's action. The temptation to put \$101,000,000 of public money within the reach of the officeseekers and the contract jobbers is truly irresistible.

The Governor's signature leaves it to the people to decide at the election next November whether this great sum shall be spent on a plan for the enlargement of the State canals. If the people vote for it, the Odell administration will have the first share in the expenditure of the money. Bonds are to be sold in issues of \$10,000,000 from time to time as the work demands The Superintendent of Public Works, an appointee of the Governor; the canal board, made up of the State officers dominated by the Governor, and an advisory board of five expert civil engineers, all chosen by the Governor, will carry out the work. The incoming of a new Governor and new State officials in January, 1905, will mean a new scheme, perhaps a new apportionment of

The final figure put in the canal bill— \$101,000,000—is the highest guess that the canal advocates dared to make. The estimated cost has ranged from the \$58,000,000 guess of the Roosevelt Committee on Canals, of which Gen. Francis Vinton Greene was chairman, to the sum now named in the State Engineer Bond, on whose report the bill is based, is sure that the cost will be \$101,000,000. And other engineers, who know the range of estimates on work of this kind, assert that no figure can be safely named which will be within \$25,000,000 of the actual cost if the full plan be carried

An engineering estimate of \$101,000,000 based on the theory of the expenditure of that money honestly for honest work. No allowance is made for money wasted or corruptly spent or for work badly done and lavishly paid for and then done over again. The experience of the State with the \$9,000,000 canal improvement, to go no

the \$9,000,000 canal improvement, to go no further into the history of canal moneys, might suggest that the engineers should consider the percentage of loot.

If the barge canal scheme, honestly executed, will cost \$101,000,000, how much will it cost the State to carry it out under at least three changing State administrations of "practical politicians" of both parties?

Is there a spoilsman, a placeseeker, a greedy contractor or a political bose who will not vote for the 1,000-ton barge canal proposition?

proposition?
It is one of the best-preserved legends of the State that the canals built up the commercial prosperity of the State and the city of New York. With that tradition lives the fairy-like belief that the canal is essential to the commerce and progress of New York. The honest friends of the canal admit to-day that its navigation is unprofitable. But they say that if the State will provide an improved waterway at a cost to itself of \$101. they say that if the State will provide an improved waterway at a cost to itself of \$101,000,000 the boatmen will be able to employ larger boats, to navigate them cheaper, to carry freights at a lower rate, and, thus entering more largely into competition with the railroads, will build up the commerce of the State and be of great value to the city of New York, which must pay the largest share of the cost.

hare of the cost. The truth is that the canal does not pay and cannot be made to pay. The money which the people are asked to expend will not bring them a return. No doctrine of political economy contends for a public ownership that cannot be made self-sustaining. In the past twenty years the canals have paid not a dollar into the treasury, while they have drawn out more than \$40,000,000 raised by taxation for their support and maintenance. The cost of the canals in that are the support and maintenance. The cost of the canals in the strike of my men," said Delegate Craven of the brewery drivers.

"I have no authority to order a general strike of my men," said Delegate Craven of the brewery drivers.

Delegate Holland of the Eccentric Firement with the brewery owners. If it was broken, the International Brewery Workers would fill the strikers' places in five minutes. 000,000 raised by taxation for their support and maintenance. The cost of the canals in that period has been three times the sum of their gross earnings. The loss to the State has been greater than if it had undertaken to pay the railroads their rates on all the traffic of the canals. It will hardly be contended that the

It will hardly be contended that the purpose of those who planned the Eric Canal was to provide a free waterway across the State for the cheaper transportation of the products of the West. The Eric Canal was designed to be a source of revenue to the State. Since the tolls were abolished in 1882 the canal has been a source of revenue to the so-called elevator ringe at Buffalo and New York. Owners of canalboats have earned a small interest on their investments. Small dealers along the canal vestments. Small dealers along the canal line have trafficked in groceries and mule feed. The rest of the people of the State have paid millions of dollars annually to the picturesque canal driver and his

To all contentions that the canal's great

mules.

To all contentions that the canal's great usefulness has passed the canal advocate answers that the canals have not been kept up. He says that if they had been maintained as the railroads have been they would be a prosperous factor in the advancement of the State.

In 1901 there was spent on the canals for new work and for damages \$1,259,524.21, while the construction account of the New York Central shows that only \$723,397.58 was spent on the whole line for additions and betterment. This was in a year when no extraordinary demands were made by the canal, a year close after the expenditure of the \$9,000,000 fund raised for canal improvement. Since 1882 the State has spent more for construction, new work and the improvement of the canals than has been spent on the New York Central system. Is that letting the canals run down?

For every ton of freight that comes into one end of the State and goes out at the other end—the history of the grain trade between Buffalo and New York—the benefit which the State receives is that which its citizens earn as the price of its transportation. Is traffic by canal desirable and by rail undesirable? One of the great railroads of New York pays 60 per cent. of its earnings in wages to employees living in this State, and pays besides more than \$2,000,000 a year in taxes

State money spent on the canals is properly considered as a subsidy. The

State money spent on the canals is properly considered as a subsidy. The total tonnage carried on the canal in 1901 was 3,420,613 tons. The State paid out \$3,308,-741,79 that year, almost a dollar a ton. Every ton cost the State 6.45 mills a mile. The boatmen got 1.9 mills for their work, making the total carrying cost 8.35 mills per ton mile. In the same year it cost the New York Central only 4.1 mills a ton a mile and the railroad got 5.9 mills—a profit of 1.8 mills. The real cost of transportation on the canal was, therefore, more than twice the cost of transportation by rail.

When the Frye Ship Subsidy bill was before Congress business organizations of the city when the Frye Ship Subsidy bill was before Congress business organizations of the city of New York denounced it as a bad piece of paternalism. It proposed to pay a subsidy of one cent a ton for each 100 miles travelled. The virtual subsidy which the State paid on the canals in 1901 was 64½ cents a ton for each 100 miles.

If the State had turned all the

cents a ton for each 100 miles.

If the State had turned all the traffic of the canals in 1901 over to the New York Central and paid the freights by rail it would have saved to its treasury

It would have saved to its treasury \$1,164,720.72.

The city of New York pays a rare price for its share of the canal traffic. In 1901 there came to the Hudson River from both the Erie and the Champlain canals 1,254,403 tons of freight. Assuming that the whole of it was destined for New York, the counties of New York and Kings paid in the canal tax that year \$1,600,856.79, or over \$1.28 aton on every ton of freight that came down. It didn't pay a cent on the freight that came to New York by rail and the Pennsylvania Railroad, a foreign corporation, brought into the city of New York that year from points beyond the western terminals of the trunk lines \$5,000 tons

Is a canal a luxury when the State pays out \$3,308,741 so that the boatmen doing business on it can make a gross revenue less than \$1,000,000?

The foundation of the state of

less than \$1,000,000?

The foundation of the 1000-ton-barge canal theory is that the traffic of the Eric Canal will be greatly increased and the carrying cost reduced. The Roosevelt commission guessed that the cost of transportation could be put down to fifty-two-one-hundredths of a mill per ton per mile. This would effect a saving of 1.23 mills per ton mile, and on the present tonnage of the canal that would amount to a saving of \$631,103.10. When the tonnage increased to 10,000,000 tons for the season the saving would mount to \$1,845,000. The highest estimate of the Roosevelt commission was that the canal business might grow to be 20,000,000 tons. In that case the saving would be \$3,800,000.

The State could pay that maximum sum

The State could pay that maximum sum to the boatmen or to any one else and save \$1,310,000 a year in the interest and principal which it must pay under the operation of the Davis bill.

ere is the new tonnage to come from? Where is the new tonnage to come from The entire tonnage entered at the port of Buffalo has never exceeded 6,000,000 tons, and of this less than 10 per cent. is shipped eastward by the Eric Canal. The rest either goes by rail or is consumed in or around Buffalo. Giving the whole tonnage of the port of Buffalo to the canals, it then falls far short of 10,000,000 tonnage for the canal.

posed to prepare the canals, is an untried type of vessel. It is to be 150 feet long, 25 feet wide and will draw ten feet of water. It will carry 33,333 bushels of wheat. There are no vessels of this type operating to-day, and a shipbuilder said a few days ago that if the \$101,000,000 was spent on the canals he doubted if ten 1,000-ton barges ever would be built. On the Great Lakes the vessels 2,000 tons or less have been found to unprofitable. Only the introduction of be unprofitable. Only the introduction the Lakes the great steamers now used on the Lakes has saved the water transportation there

rom decline. If boats of 1,000 tons and even 2,000 tons If boats of 1,000 tons and even 2,000 tons prove to be unprofitable on the Lakes can their use be made profitable in a continuous service on lakes and canals where canal navigation is slower and necessarily more expensive? Traffic on the Mississippi River is no longer profitable except with the boats that descend with the current. A decline is shown in river traffic there while the trade of the competing railroads has increased enormously.

while the trade of the competing raintouts has increased enormously.

The 1,000-ton barge will bear the same proportion to the enlarged canal that the canal boat does to the Eric Canal to-day. There can, therefore, be no great saving in power or speed. The great draught of the 1,000-ton barge must be an impediment to its use. The Hudson River will have to be decided before the barges can come down. its use. The Hudson River will have to be dredged before the barges can come down

to New York.

The biggest steamer on the Hudson is the Adirondack with her four decks, her large passenger capacity and her vast load of freight. She draws only eight feet of water, while the 1,000-ton barge must have ten

while the 1,000-ton barge must have feet.

In its report to Gov. Roosevelt the Canal Commission which considered the barge canal project said: "The heaviest part of the cost must in any event fall on the city of New York as now constituted. This city pays about 62 per cent. of all the taxes in the State and would pay 69 per cent. of the assessment on the canal counties."

In other words, New York city would pay a little more than 69 of the 101 millions of dollars for the enlarged canal and the same percentage of the interest on the debt. And for what? To see some of New York's export, commerce from the West brought to the port by water?

WON'T STRIKE IN BREWERIES. C. F. U. Can't Get Workers to Give Up

Good Jobs for Somebody Else's Grievance. The delegate of the journeyman horseshoers who are on strike to force the use of a union label of their own complained at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that nothing had come of the order given by the C.F. U. recently, authorizing all affiliated trades to strike in the breweries if the brewers did not agree to get their horses shod only in shops

would fill the strikers places in the minutes.

A motion to order all affiliated unions represented in the breweries to call strikes at once was made, but not acted on. It is to be debated next Sunday.

SILVER WORKERS MAY STRIKE. Two Departments of the Rogers Factory

at Meriden, Conn., Affected. MERIDEN, Conn., April 5.-Dissatisfied with the present wage scale, the workmen of two departments at the former factory of C. Rogers & Bros. are out of work and the entire plant of the International Silver Company may be thrown into a strike in consequence. An official of the labor mion on Saturday called on Superintendent W. H. Watrous at the factory and demanded more pay for the men. Mr. Watrous de-clined and discharged the men interested. When the International Silver Company, bought out The United States Silver Company it came into possession of the Rogers plant and Mr. Watrous was brought here from Wallingford to take charge.

TEXAS LABOR UNIONS ANGRY. Want the New Anti-Trust Law Amended

to Exempt Their Organizations.

DAMAS, Tex., April 5.—Organized labor aroused against the new Anti-Trust law of Texas. Protests are becoming emphatic and mass meetings numerous. Meetings were held last night and to-day in Dallas and other cities at which the new law was denounced as a death blow at organized labor. Printed protest petitions were cir-culated for signatures to be sent to Gov.

Lanham.

The following among a long series of resolutions was adopted at each meeting:

"Resolved, That we earnestly petition Gov. Lanham to submit to the special session of the Legislature such a bill as will make it clear that workingmen in Texas have the right to organize for their own protection."

Lake Engineers Won't Work With Non-

Union Firemen. CHICAGO, April 5.-The strike of the teamboat firemen which has kept the grain laden vessels from leaving port for several days, took on a new aspect yesterday when the engineers of several steamers refused to take their boats out after non-union firemen had been provided. This action will probably result in drawing the engineers' union into a sympathetic strike.

Union Brooms Scarce, Labor Hears. Delegate Green of the Rock Drillers' Union complained to the Central Federated Union yesterday that he could not buy a union broom anywhere. He was referred to the delegate of the Broommakers' Union, who said he could show him where he could get one.

Labor Corruptionists' Names Kept Dark. At yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union there were loud calls for a report from the committee which went

more freight than the whole amount carried | ODELL'S "JANNING" PROCESS

IT IS TO BE EXTENDED TO HIS PET MEASURES.

Bills Which Aim to Complete His Contro of State Institutions to Be Pushed by His Direction Before Agitation Against Them Becomes Too Strong

ALBANY, April 5.-The "jamming" process invented by Gov. Odell is to be ex-tended to the bills pending in the Legistion at Albany under political appointees of the Governor of the State charitable and insane hospitals. Orders have come from the Executive Chamber that these bills must be pushed before the agitation against them becomes too strong. In the preparation and suggestion of these measures Gov. Odell seems to have consulted no more wiser head than he called to his aid when he decided upon his unusual tax legislation. The Governor's "wiser head" in the charity field is the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, Harry H. Bender.

Every one was surprised when last spring Gov. Odell elevated Mr. Bender to his present place, which pays him \$7,500 year in salary and expenses. Mr. Bende had never had any experience in the charttable field of work, but had been regarded rather as an adept in the art of collecting and disbursing campaign funds. In fact, his ability in this direction is the only thing that is pointed to when people ask why he should be so signally favored with po litical office.

No sooner had he assumed office than Gov. Odell, absolutely uninformed himself with regard to the great charitable interests of the State, except when, as chairman of the Republican State Committee he followed up some of the avenues leading to political patronage, started in to make the most radical recommendations affecting the administration of the charitable and penal institutions of the State. He studiously disregarded the advice and the assistance of the hundreds of philanthropic people throughout the State, some of whom have given their lives to this work with out compensation. Instead, the Governor has relied mainly upon the counsel and assistance of interested politicians in carrying his plans into effect.

The volunteer philanthropists were, of course, too "impracticable," and besides they had no interest in helping the Governor get control of the patronage of these institutions, aggregating an expenditure of nearly \$7,000,000 annually. The Governor has followed this course each year since he has held office, with a view only to the complete prostitution of the whole charity system to the ends of his contemplated personal political State machine. templated personal political State machine.

It was thought that the last election, which resulted in the Republicans losing seven Senators, largely through the Governor's course with the charities, would have a sobering effect; but not so. Legislation to complete and make sure the Governor's lation to complete and make sure the Gov-ernor's control of the State institutions

ernor's control of the State institutions is not to be a' ndoned.

Take, for instance, the Governor's recommendation to the present Legislature regarding the turning of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, Westchester county, into a State hospital. The State had spent a half million dollars at Bedford. The suggestion for the change, it turned out, came from the "wiser head" of Supervisor Bender, and he has told his friends that the recommendation was made in order to justify the Governor's appointment of him.

The "impracticable" philanthropists who

The "impracticable" philanthropists who had secured the construction of the reforma-tory and were anxious for its perpetuation and representing the leading charities of the city of New York—Protestant, Catholic the city of New York—Protestant, Cathone and Hebrew—besides many that are not sectarian, were present in opposition to the measure at the hearing given by the Senate Finance Committee. They showed conclusively that Bedford was not suited for a big insane asylum and that, in any event, the reformatory was an absolute

Supervisor Bender was confused beyond measure, as the few arguments he advanced were so completely met and refuted. Previous to the hearing he announced that he was "going to rip things wide open," and consequently had a number of his friends present to witness his efforts. The appearance of Supervisor Bender and his lame explanations apparently had the effect of putting the bill to sleep, for it is still in the committee. But the word has gone forth from the Governor that it must pass.

Senator Ramsperger's bill, introduced at the instance of the Governor and the State Commission in Lunacy, is another instance

Commission in Lunacy, is another instance Commission in Lunacy, is another instance of the centralization process in the management of the State institutions, which began with Gov. Odell's inauguration, and has been going craftily forward with deliberate purpose. The inevitable result has been that the management of these great charities are sinking farther and farther from the public gaze into the realms of "addition, division and silence." At present the superintendents of these hoatitals and as treasurers, without any additional control of the superintendents of these hoatitals and as treasurers, without any addipresent the superintendents of these nos-pitals act as treasurers, without any addi-tional compensation. Some of them are, however, looked upon with more or less suspicion regarding their loyalty to the centralization body at Albany.

The Ramsperger bill enables the State

The Ramsperger bill enables the State Lunacy Commission to appoint a treasurer to act for all of the hospitals. One treasurer, probably a machine politician like Supervisor Bender, appointed at a good round salary, would much more readily appreciate the golden rule of silence. This bill also provides that the State Commission in Lunacy may appoint an agent to purchase all supplies for these institutions. Supplies for the use of the hospitals are purchased annually to the amount of \$1,500,000, much of this being paid out for groceries and provisions, such as are furnished by J. W. Mathews & Co of the great commercial centre of Newburgh. furnished by J. W. Mathews & Co of the great commercial centre of Newburgh.

For the various State hospitals, the charitable and reformatory institutions and the prisons about \$2,500,000 is annually expended for supplies. Under the Governor's centralization programme the expenditure of this vast sum is now placed in the hands of men who owe their position to political influence, with practically no check or supervision such as existed in the State hospitals for the insane before the prominent men and women comprising the boards of managers were so unceremoniously and ruthlessly thrown out at the direct command of the Governor.

Waterbury Rioter Caught.

WATERBURY, Conn., April 5.—Near the factory of the Smith & Griggs Manufacturing Company on the Naugatuck Route at 10 o'clock to-night a crowd of young mei lo o'clock to-night a crowd of young men began to riddle a trolley car with small stones, breaking several panes of glass. Patrick Roach, the guard on the car, jumped into the darkness after the assail-ants and gave chase. Seeing that the men were gaining on him he began to empty his revolver at them. One of them fell to his knees and surrendered. He is Michael Bowen, aged 20.

Bridgework Strikers Enjoined. MARIETTA, Ohio, April 5.—The American Bridge Company, through its local attorneys, yesterday applied to Probate
Judge Nixon for an injunction aggainst the strikers who had been employed on the company's local contract. The court granted a temporary restraining order en-joining the strikers from interfering in any way with the employees or property of the company.

Wants News of Edward O'Connor.

Mrs. Kate O'Connor, a widow of 307 West Twentieth street, has advertised for appeared on March 25. Edward, who dis-34 years old, is a clerk in a tag firm. He broke his arm nearly two months ago and it was still in a sling when he disap-peared. information of her son, Edward, who dis-

FIGHTING AT SANTO DOMINGO. Insurgents Lose Heavily in Repulsion Government Army's Attack

Special Cable Despeiches to THE SUN.
SANTO DOMINGO, April 1.—(Delayed.)— The Government troops outside the city attacked the insurgent army in great force at 9-o'clock this morning, and after a battle which lasted two hours and a half the insurgents were driven back into the city. with very heavy losses. One estimate places their killed and wounded at twohirds of their total force. When the rebels began to give way before the fire of the Government troops the fort opened fire with heavy artillery to cover the retreat of the rebels. The Government troops are now pouring a heavy fire into the city

from three different points.

The warship Independencia, which is still in the hands of the insurgents, was loaded yesterday with war material from the arsenal. It is the general imprese that the insurgents, if they find their tion here untenable, will sail on the Independencia to continue operations on th northern side of the island.

It is reported that President Vasquez with a strong force, is marching on Santo Domingo city, and that he is expected to arrive here at any moment. The insurgents are making determined

efforts to hold the city. The telegraph ines are still broken. Marines have been landed from the United States cruiser Atlanta, and have

taken up their quarters at the American Consulate SANTO DOMINGO, April 2 .- The warship Presidente arrived here at 10:30 o'clock this morning and fired several shots, one of which struck the residence of the German

Consul. She then left, but returned at clock this afternoon. Members of the Red Cross Society and a doctor from the cruiser Atlanta assisted in attending to those who were wounded in resterday's fighting.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Marines from the cruiser Atlanta have been landed at Santo Domingo City to protect the American This action was taken by Commander Turner of the Atlanta, from whom the Navy Department received the following despatch to-day:

"SANTO DOMINGO, via Hayti, April 5 .-Government forces attacked city yesterday Were repulsed. Report indicates Vasquer (President of the Dominican republic approaching with strong force. Govern ment gunboat fired three shots last night without injury. City fortified, apparently determined to resist. Landed marines to protect the consulate."

OUR TREATY WITH CHINA Follows the Lines of the One Negotiated by Great Britain.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
SHANGHAI, April 5.—The revised American commercial treaty, which is now being negotiated, omits the clauses contained in the original treaty referring to the payment of the indemnity and to the customs generally, and follows the lines of the treaty negotiated by Sir James Mackay, the Brit is h Commissioner.

The United States stipulates, however he entire abolition of the likin or inland revenue tax and all native custom houses and salt and opium stations, their abolition to be compensated for by the imposition of a surtax equivalent in amount to the import duty. The treaty limits the total taxation on exports to 71/2 per cent. It exempts all native machine-made goods from all export duties.

It is not likely that the Chinese will accept the proposed surtax, which amounts to 5 per cent., because the British treaty offers much more for a partial abolition of Article 12 of the American treaty requires

China to open to foreign trade the cities of Pekin, Mukden and Takushan. This last-named place, which is near the scope of the supplementary Port Arthur convention of 1898, under which the place cannot be opened to fcreign trade The Chinese are anxious to know whether

the United States are not aware of this convention, or if they are prepared to dispute it.

BERTRAND'S IMMENSE PICTURE Painting of the Scene at Carnot's Funera Completed After Eight Years' Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN PARIS, April 5 .- M. Georges Bertrand fter eight years' labor has just finished what is probably the largest picture eve painted. It covers 150 square yards of canvas. It represents the funeral of Presi dent Carnot at the Panthéon, through the open doors of which is seen a catafalque surrounded by the most prominent men of France, while the foreign Ambassadors, after saluting the coffin, pass before the

The members of the Carnot family and a number of the others who took part in the ceremony, including MM. Casimir-Perier and Felix Faure, sat for their portraits fo the painting. The Government commis sioned M. Bertrand in 1895 to paint the picture for the great gallery at Versailles

British Commission to St. Louis. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

LONDON, April 5 .- In addition to Viscoun Peel and Lord Inverciyde, the British Comnissioners to the St. Louis Exposition wil include Lord Alverstone, Lord Iveagh and Mr. Horace Plunkett.

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO. FAIL Receivers Appointed for the Mowing Machine Concern-Liabilities \$1,800,000

CLEVELAND, April 5.-Judge Kohler of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting at Akron, upon the application of George W. Crouse, yesterday afternoon, appointed G. W. Crouse of Akron and H. P. McIntosh of this city receivers of Aultman, Miller & Co., manufacturers of binding and mowing machinery. This action was not unexpected, as it was known generally that

expected, as it was known generally that the firm had been embarrassed financially. The step is considered a protective one, looking to an arrangement for an adjustment with the creditors.

The amount of the company's indebtedness is placed at \$1,800,000. Early in January of this year Mr. Crouse, the president of the company, told the creditors that an extension of time would be necessary. He proposed to operate the factory long of the company, told the creditors that an extension of time would be necessary. He proposed to operate the factory long enough to turn out the season's product and in the meantime formulate a proposition for an adjustment so as to continue the business. This required the general assent of the creditors, and nearly all acquiesced in the arrangement. Two or three creditors, however, threatened to take judgment on their claims, hoping to obtain a priority over the other creditors. This compelled Mr. Crouse to ask the Court to take charge of the property for the time being through a receivership.

Earl of Carnaryon in Chicago CHICAGO, April 8 .- The Earl and Counte

of Carnarvon spent a few hours in Chicago yesterday on their way to New York from California. The Earl is a patron of horse racing in England and owns a string of more than twenty thoroughbreds. ness to morrow: fresh winds becoming east.
For western New York, fair and warmer to day,
main to morrow: fresh to brick east to south winds.

Hat Policy

You can get one of a thousand kinds of hats or you can get a KNOX hat-Most others are local hats. The KNOX hat is a universal gentleman's hat.

## NO MORE TAX LEGISLATION.

IT'S UNNECESSARY IN ORDER TO ABOLISH DIRECT TAXES.

On Gov. Odell's Own Showing in His Message There Will Be a Surplus in the Treasury on Oct. 1 of \$3,000,000 and a Surplus Next Year of Equal Amount.

ALBANY, April 5 .- It is unlikely that there will be any more tax legislation at this session of the Legislature. The Republican Senators are to caucus on Tuesday night. From the sentiment of the majority it appears that they wish to pass the present Mortgage Tax bill if any more tax revenue bills are to be pressed for passage. But the Assembly has gone on record that it does not want and will not have a Mortgage Tax bill. The Republican members have expressed a preference for a Conveyance Tax bill and are to have a caucus to-morrow night.

The Republican Senators will caucus of Tuesday and do not know that there is any talk of a conveyance tax, for at their heated conference Thursday afternoon no mention was made of any other tax schemes than the mortgage tax measure. It is believed they adhere to this programme in order to defeat any more indirect tax revenue raising propositions, because they know that the Mortgage Tax bill is dead. At the time the Republican Senators called their conference, the conference of the Republican Assemblymen had ended and the Senators were fully informed of what the Assemblymen had done and what they

The fact that it is claimed that \$1,500,000 more has to be raised before indirect taxation can be done away with, is not undertion can be done away with, is not under-stood by the majority of the members of the Legislature. By the passage of the bill increasing the liquor tax and the Stevens bill imposing a tax on real estate bequests to lineal descendants it was thought sufficient, revenues had been provided for to follow out the Governor's scheme to abolish direct State taxation. They will bring into the State treasury, it is esti-mated, about \$6,000,000 additional revenue, while the Governor in his message to the Legislature said that only \$5,500,000 was necessary.

Legislature said that only \$5,500,000 was necessary.

In his annual message to the Legislature in January, Gov. Odell said that the appropriations to be made by the present Legislature for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1903, would need be \$23,000,000, or \$1,000,000 more than the appropriations for the present fiscal year. The Governor said that the revenues from indirect sources of taxation for the next fiscal year under the existing tax laws would be at least \$17,000,000 and that there would be a surplus in the treasury on October next of about \$3,000,000. So that, on the Governor's own showing. treasury on October next of about \$3,000,000. So that, on the Governor's own showing, even if the Legislature had passed no additional tax legislation this year, the State would have \$20,000,000 to meet its expenses next year, or only \$2,000,000 less than its expenses the present year.

But the present Legislature has passed the Stevens bill, to extend the collateral inheritance tax to real estate bequests to lineal descendants, which will bring in an annual revenue of at least \$750,000 and the

bill increasing the liquor tax by one half which will add between \$1,000,000 and \$5, 000,000 more. So that, at the worst, if the Legislature provides for no additional revenue from indirect sources, there will be a balance in the State treasury on Oct. 1, 1904, of about \$2,000,000, according to Gov. Odell's own figures, without any more direct

State taxation.
The fact of the matter is that there State taxation.

The fact of the matter is that there is absolutely no need for any additional tax legislation to carry out the pledge to abolish direct State taxation. But Gov. Odell, driven to the wall on his Mortgage and Conveyance tax bills, thinks he would make a better showing before the public if he could secure a little more revenue from indirect sources of taxation. To accomplish this object he has notified individual members of the Legislature, who have bills pending for appropriations for

dividual members of the Legislature, who have bills pending for appropriations for State work in their localities, that without additional revenue he hardly can favor such appropriations.

Of course every one knows how the State charitable institutions and the State insane hospitals, since Gov. Odell has been in office, have been cut off from adequate supplies for the patients and needed betterments in order to permit the Governor to practise "economy." This year the absolute needs of these institutions demand appropriations aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars more than they had for the present year.

for the present year.
While the outcome of this situation While the outcome of this situation is problematical to Gov. Odell's friends, it can be asserted that every man of importance in the Republican party, either in or out of the Legislature, is absolutely opposed to any more indirect taxation bills. Those familiar with the situation seem to think that the only chance for any more legislation would be along the lines of a mortgage-recording tax, instead of an annual mortgage tax, and the exemption of mortgages from all other taxation. It is not believed that the rural members would dare stand for this tax any more than for the original mortgage tax.

The Weather.

The high-pressure area with much colder weather which set in behind the coast storm, was felt yes terday in all the Atlantic and Gulf States. Th terday in all the Atlante and Guir States. The temperature had an 'unusual drop everywhere east of the Mississippi, the fall ranging from 30 to 60 degrees in twenty-four hours, and at some points 25 to 30 degrees within four hours. After this morning the body of cold will have passed and it will become warmer. The centre of high pressure was moving yesterday into the South Atlantic States, which means winds from a southerly quarter. It was growing materially warmer west of the Mississippi on account of an area of low pressure in the upper Mississippi and Mis-aouri valleys. Fair weather was general except in the North-

In this city the day was clear and cold, with orisk northwest winds: average humidity, 49 pe

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the 1903. 1902. 1902. 1901.

WASHINGTON PURECAST POR TO-DAT AND TO-MORROW For eastern New York, fair to-day and warmer increasing cloudiness followed by rate is morrow; fresh winds becoming southeast For New England, fair and warmer to-day

increasing cloudiness followed by rain to morrow fresh winds becoming east and brisk.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and eastern Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day: increasing cloudiness to morrow; fresh winds becoming southeast. For New Jersey, fair to-day; increasing cloudi-

Correct Spring Livery.

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POPE SENDS MESSAGE TO CUBA

TELLS PRIESTS NOT TO INTER-FERE IN POLITICS.

Makes Two More Dioceses in the Island -Bishops to Be Named for Pinar del Rio and Clenfuegos-Decree Takes

HAVANA, April 5 .- At the Palm Sunday service at the Cathedral here to-day the secretary of Archbishop Chappelle, the Papal Delegate, read an encyclical from the Pope, in Latin and Spanish. Following is an extract from the encyclical:

"The change of the country into a republic, which was recently accomplished incident of war, has exercised influence on the status of religion. On this account and by reason of the cessation of the sovereignty of the King of Spain in the island of Cuba we now regard it our plain duty to consider the welfare of these regions in accordance with the needs of the times. With this object we sent Apostolic Delegate Chappelle, who accurately reported the situation. After we had maturely studied the entire matter, and after having noted that Cuba possesses certain affinities and mutual relations with other nations of Latin America, we in consequence ordained by decree of Sept. 5, 1901, that Cuba should be subject to the laws of the Plenary Council of Latin America, held at Rome

"Nevertheless, on considering recent developments, we again occupy our Apostolic solicitude in adjusting Catholic affairs in that region still more in accordance with the place and time. Wherefore we through this constitution pronounce on our supreme authority what seems good for sefeguarding the advance of religion in Cuba. Since we ascertained that the vastness of the territories in the dioceses of Havana and Santiago and the increase in the Catholic population render the visitations of the Bishops extremely difficult we have resolved to increase the number of prelates. We have therefore added the dioceses of Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos. The diocese of Pinar del Rio comprises the prov-ince of Pinar del Rio. The diocese of Cienfuegos comprises the province of Santa see, to which will be subject the dioceses of Havana, Pinar del Rio and Cienfuegos. Porto Rico is severed from the see of Santi-

Rome for the present. "Let everybody in sacred orders wholly abstain from interference in political matters. No man being a soldier of God en-

tangleth himself in secular business."

Archbishop Chappelle is instructed to call a provincial council as soon as the new Bishops are appointed. The encyclical provides for the restoration of the schools and chapters in Hayana and Santiago under the special care of the Church.

MUSTN'T MAKE BOXER FLAGS.

Chinese Court Will Imprison Any One Caught Doing So.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PEKIN, April 5.-Following the Emperor's spring worship at the Temple of Agriculture the Court started on its journey for the Western tombs. The highest and richest officials have been deputed to superintend the journey. They have spent large sums in preparation for the trip. expecting future emoluments in return for their expenditures.

An edict has been published announcing that any persons detected making Boxer flags in Pekin will be arrested. It also states that anybody circulating stories of outbreaks will be punished. This action is taken to prevent the spreading of rumors such as were circulated the last time the Court was absent from the capital.

DOESN'T SAY GRAFT UNDER LOW.

But Reynolds Finds License Bureau R celpts \$1,000 a Week More. James B. Reynolds, secretary to the

Mayor, has been quoted in a newspaper as saying that there had been "grafting in the License Bureau last year to the exter of at least \$50,000. Last night Mr. Reynolds denied that he had made such a statement. "What I did say," he explained, "was tha

the receipts of the bureau since the new police squad has been put in have increased to such an extent that if the average is maintained the revenue of the bureau for 1903 will be at least \$50,000 over the receipts for 1902. Of course, this additional income will be due largely to the fact that the work being done by the new squad is more efficient than the methods which were followed by the old band of policemen who were in the department for so many years.

"While I have been told that under former administrations there was a lot of grafting done by policemen attached to the bureau, and that they stood in with the 'fences' who did business under the guise of pawn-brokers, junkshops and second hand furniture dealers, I did not mean it to be understood that the collection of 'graft' had continued last year under Mayor Low's administration. As I have just said, I think the increased revenue this year will be due entirely to increased efficiency in conducting the work of the office." the receipts of the bureau since the new

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BACHELOR CLUB LAUGHED AT Jersey City Girls Moved Only to Mirth by Its Ungallant Action.

The young women friends of members of the Bachelor Club of Jersey City, which on Friday night voted to impose a penalty of \$100 on any member found guilty of the offense of matrimony within a year, were excited yesterday when the news was broken to them by the newspapers.

"And to think that they'd do such a thing after that beautiful letter from President

after that beautiful letter from President Roosevelt," was one girl's comment.

"Their action w.s un-American and unpatriotic," declared another. "I think some one ought to have 'em injuncted."

Other girls of the same way of thinking said they would form a Theodore Roosevelt Anti-Race Suicide Campaign Marching Club to emphasize their protest. The campaign club will attend the Bachelor Club's annual ball on April Hand the club's yearly trolley ride to Fort Lee in July, and they assert that before fall either a number of fines will have to be paid or that the new rule will be a dead letter.

Members of the Bachelor Club, which meets over a salcon in the "Horseshoe, section of Jersey City, said that the clubhad been in existence ten years, with no marriages to date. Recently some members had shown alarming symptoms of the matrimonial malady, and Priday's drastic action was the result."

"We believe in treating the ladies right," said a Bachelor yesterday," but, according to our constitution and by-laws, no member allowed to become a girl's 'steady."

All the money collected from fines will be blown in by the surviving Bachelors on outings in summer and balls and other functions in winter. As twelve young men vigorously opposed the anti-marriage resolutions, some of the members are looking forward to \$1,200 worth of social gayety

## Easter Clothes.

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DIED.

BANGS. - Agnes Hyde Bangs, wife of John Kendrick Bangs, died suddenly at Yonkers, Sun-day, April 5. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COCK.—In Plainfield, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Sherman Evarts, on Seventh Day (Saturday), Fourth Month, Fourth, Hef-riet H. Cock, widow of Effingham Cock, in the 76th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at Friends' Mest-

Ing House, at Chappaqua, N. Y., on Third Day (Tuesday), Pourth Month, Seventh, at 1:15 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Cen-tral Depot 42d st., at 11:25 A. M., Harlem R. R. COOKE.—On April 4, Catharine J., beloved wife of Bentley S. Cooke, in the 60th year of her age. Funeral from her late residence, 251 Weat 184th st., at 2 P. M., Tuesday, April 7, 1906. Inter-ment in Greenwood Cemetery.

CUTHBERT.—April 2, J. H. Cuthbert.
Funeral Monday, April 6, 230 P. M., from Grace
Church, Plainfield, N. J. Train leaves foot Liberty st. 1:20. GLOVER. On April 5, in Brooklyn, Lewis C. Glover

in his 64th year. Funeral private. Interment at Orient, L. I. HARRIMAN.-At the Plaza Hotel, after a lingering

illness, on Saturday morning, April 4, William McCurdy, youngest son of the late Rev. Or-lando and Cornella Nellson Harriman, in the 40th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th st., on Monday morning. April e, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

JOHNSON.-Mary, wife of Philip S. Johnson and sister of Mrs. Frank Lauder, Saturday, April sister of Mrs. Frank Lauder, S. after a brief illness, aged 22. MERRITT - Died on Sunday, April 5, at Bayville, L. I., Amos Merritt, aged 93 years. Funeral service at Bayville (hurch, on Wednes-

day, April 8, at 2 P. M. Port Chester Ben PARK .- On Friday, the 3d April Joseph Park. In the 80th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y. on Monday afternoon, the 6th Inst., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Bye station on

arrival of the special train leaving Grand Cen-

tral Depot at Po'clock, which will return after the services Interment private. Please omibeloved son of Edward and Mildred Straus Schafer, aged seven and a half months.

VALUE.—Suddenly, on April 2, 1803, at Niagara Fails, Ontario, Jerome, youngest son of Beverly R. and Rebecca M. Value, ared 22 months.

WILLIAMS.—At East Orange, on April 6, 1902.
Caroline E., wife of John R. Williams.
Puneral services from her late residence, 1 Berwyn st., on Tuesday, April V, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to estend. Interment at Pairmount Cemetary at the convenience of the family.